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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT Military Technical Academy in Warsaw: DATE DISTR. 10 MAR 1960

NO. PAGES 3

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

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PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

1. The Military Technical Academy (Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna - WAT), located on Bielanska Street, Bemowo (formerly Boernerowo-N 52-15; E 20-54), had faculties for armament, aeronautics, armored vehicles, engineering, signals, and general sciences. The faculty for general sciences coordinated the instructional programs proposed by the other faculties and determined the curriculum. Students were accepted to WAT upon the recommendations of their commanding officers and after having passed examinations on mathematics, physics, chemistry, and the Polish language.
2. In April 1957 students at WAT whose grades or discipline were unsatisfactory were dismissed. After this reduction, the student body numbered 1000 to 1100, with a command and teaching staff of 550 to 600. The increase in the level of achievement thereby increased the reputation of WAT. Prior to 1957, the majority of students were recruited from graduates of secondary and vocational schools; in 1957 their number was reduced, and in 1958 only officers were accepted.
3. The curriculum for the first year study was identical for all faculties. The techniques for general scientific subjects were based on Polish textbooks for institutes of higher learning. The military subjects were based on publications of WAT (which in turn were based on Soviet material), of the General Staff Academy, and of the Educational Directorate of the Ministry of National Defense.
4. WAT had all the technical equipment required for practical training of its students. The laboratory equipment was of Polish and foreign manufacture (East German, Soviet,). The installations and military equipment were made in Poland and the USSR. The library was well stocked with Polish, Russian, and foreign language books. It had both a public and a secret department; the former contained various scientific textbooks, and the latter consisted of textbooks on military subjects, WAT publications, translations of textbooks published by foreign armed forces, and books on the organization of foreign armed forces.

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	FBI	X		X		X
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)															

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5. The following changes occurred at WAT in October 1956:
- The number of political subjects in the curriculum was greatly reduced;
 - Some Soviet officers were removed;
 - Political pressure was alleviated and students/ ^{were} allowed to express opinions more freely (the younger students appeared to be nationalistic and anti-Soviet);
 - The tendency to dismiss civilian teachers was halted, and apparently some lecturers from the Polytechnicum were invited to teach at WAT.
6. The curriculum of the faculty for signals was as follows:
- First year - mathematical analysis (parts 1 and 2), analytical geometry, chemistry, physics, technical drawing, geometrical drawing, theoretical mechanics (second semester), combustion engines, general tactics of the infantry battalion, signals tactics of a battalion, Russian language, physical training, drill, and rules and regulations.
 - Second year - mathematical analysis (parts 3 and 4), theoretical mechanics, strength of materials, elementary electrotechnics, machine parts, metallurgy, properties of electrotechnical measurements, vacuum tubes, general tactics of the infantry regiment, signals tactics in defense and attack, history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, foreign language, drill, rules and regulations, physical training, and study of arms and range practice.
 - Third year - theory of the electric field, general telecommunications, vacuum tubes and transistors, feeder installations, electrical machines, line installations, telecommunications measurements, economics, general tactics of the infantry division, foreign language (Western), infantry signals tactics, physical training, rules and regulations, and firing practice.
 - Fourth year - theory of long-distance communications, carrier telephony installations, elementary radiotechnics (line communications group), elements of communications, elementary telegraphy, elementary impulse technics, radio receiving installations, antennas, general tactics of the corps or army, signals tactics, history of warfare, military geography, physical training, and firing practice. (Some groups graduated after the fourth year, but the majority continued for an additional year.)
 - Fifth year (first semester) - carrier telephone installations, telegraphic installations, communication centers, military radio stations, radio communication installations, elements of strategy and operations, and strategic and operational signals tactics. The second semester of the fifth year was reserved for the preparation of the student's thesis for his diploma.

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7. The following differences existed in the curriculum of the various groups in the signals faculty:
 - a. The engineering group received a shortened theoretical program: small portions of the third part and all the fourth part of mathematical analysis were eliminated; the number of hours devoted to theoretical mechanics and to strengths of materials was reduced; and only a small part of the electric field theory was studied.
 - b. The commanders' group received more instruction in general and signals tactics and less attention was given to technical subjects. Only officers with the rank of full lieutenants and above were accepted in the commanders' group.
 - c. The radio, line communications, and radar groups had a common curriculum for the first two years. In the third year each group received separate training in the elementary subjects in which they specialized.
 - d. The line communications and radio groups did not have the same number of lessons in their special subjects during the last two years of the curriculum.
 - e. The radio group substituted elementary radiotechnics and radiotechnical measurements in the third year for general communication and telecommunication measurements.
8. Attached are the following appendices:
 - a. Organization of WAT.
 - b. Organization of the faculty of general sciences.
 - c. Organization of the faculty of armaments.
 - d. Organization of the faculty of aeronautics.
 - e. Organization of the faculty of armored vehicles (AFV's).
 - f. Organization of the faculty of civil and military equipment.
 - g. Organization of the faculty of signals.
 - h. Officials or former officials at WAT.

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The following were officials of former officials at WHH:

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a. Brigadier General Bednarz (fnu), deputy commander

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of the political directorate at Polish General Headquarters

[Redacted]

b. Major Czernowicz (fnu), lecturer in air force tactics,

[Redacted]

c. Dr. Gierula (fnu), head of the department of physics

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and also assistant at the Warsaw Polytechnicum

[Redacted]

d. Lt. -Colonel Hryniewicz (fnu), head of the department

of elementary telecommunications

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e. Colonel Iwazkiewicz (fnu), deputy commander (training),

[Redacted]

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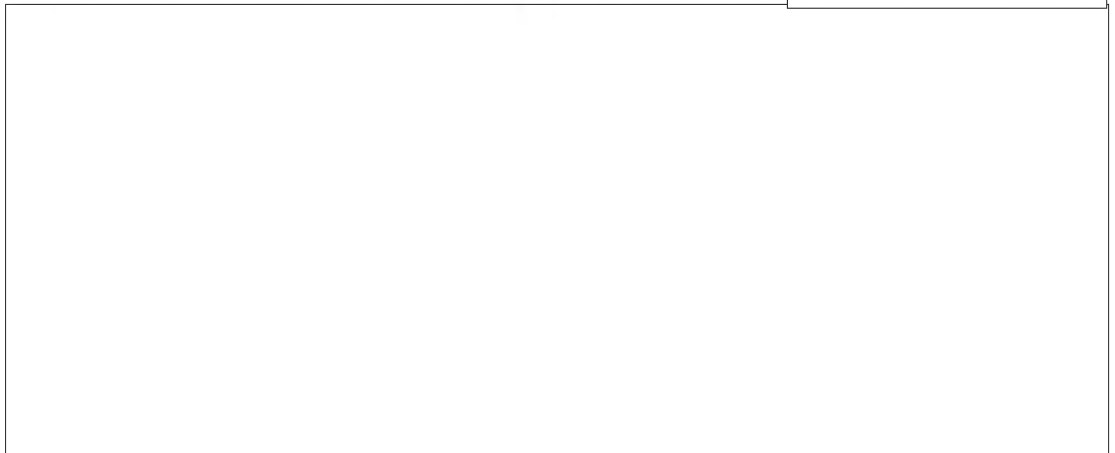
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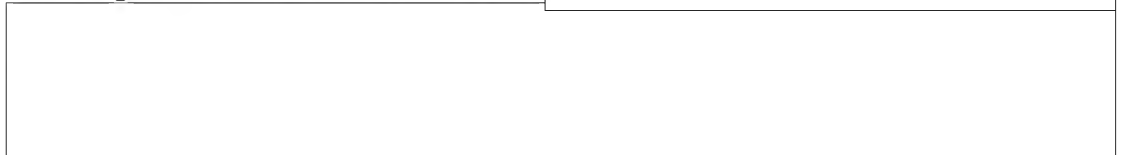
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f. Lt. -Colonel Kaliski (fnu), head of the department of 50X1-HUM
theoretical mechanics and strength of materials



g. Lt. -Colonel Kaszynski (fnu), commander of the faculty
for signals since December 1956



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h. Colonel Kolski (fnu), deputy (operations) and chief of
staff since the establishment of WAT



i. Professor Kotowski (fnu), head of the department of
electrotechnics



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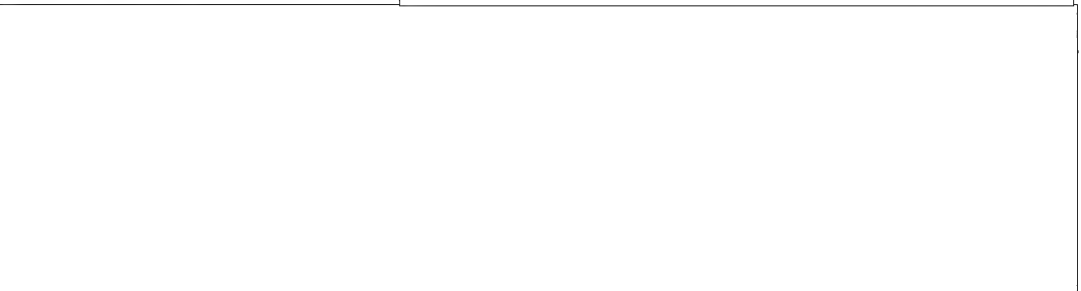
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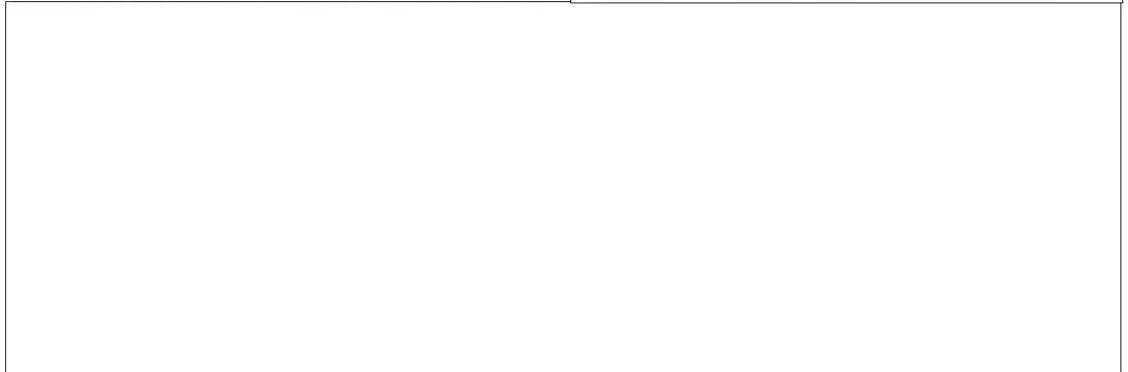
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j. Colonel Kowal (fnu), deputy head and later head of the
faculty for general sciences since 1953

k. Lt.-General Leoszenia (fnu), commanding officer of
WAT up to October 1956



l. Brigadier General Owenymikow (fnu), commanding
officer of WAT since October 1956



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m. Professor Witold Pogorzelski, head of the department
of mathematics



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n. Potocki (fnu), senior lecturer in engineering tactics,



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o. Professor Urbanski (fnu), head of the department of
chemistry



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p. Professor Wiesotowski (fnu), head of the department
of metallurgy

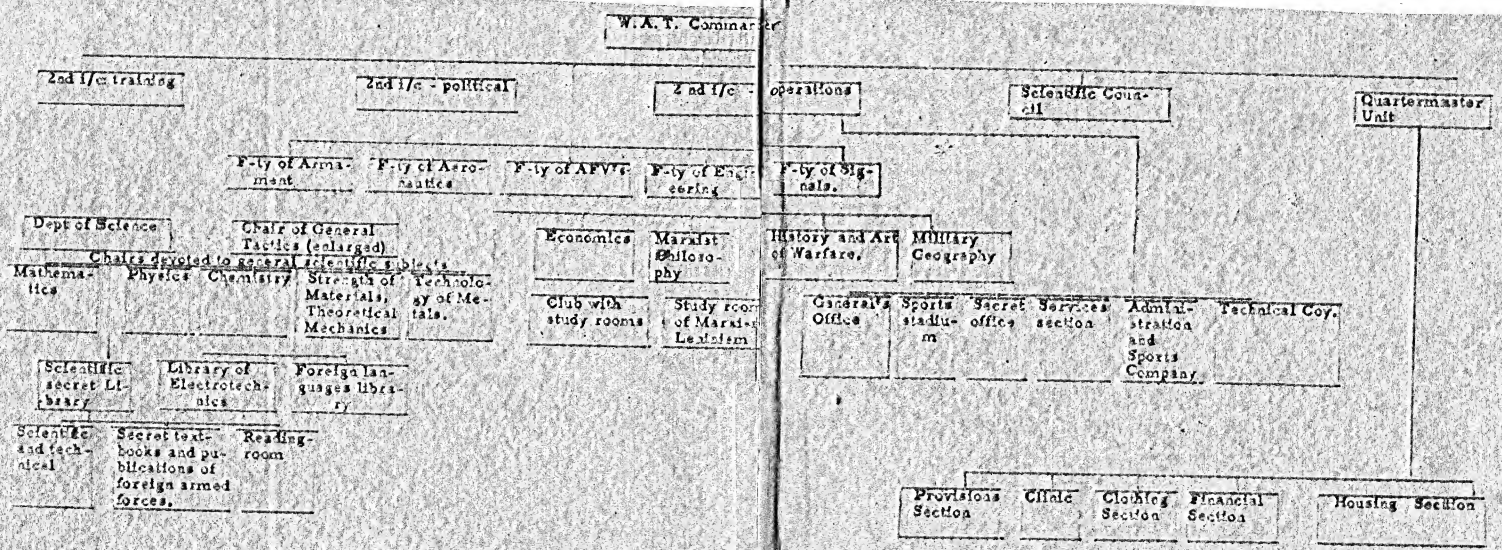
q. Colonel Wildsztatyn (fnu), head of the department of 50X1-HUM
signals organization

r. Major-General Wotodzin (fnu), head of the faculty for
signals until his dismissal in December 1956

s. Professor Ziembra (fnu), previously head of the depart-
ment of theoretical mechanics

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Appendix A



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Appendix B

Chair of Chemistry		Chair of Strength of Materials and Theoretical Mechanics		Chair of Metallurgy		
Inorganic chemistry	Organic Chemistry	Laboratory for testing strength of materials		Thermal Treatment shop	Mechanical Treatment shop	Welding shop
				Note: Workshops are equipped with various installations and measuring instruments.		
Chair of Physics			Chair of Physics			
Topographical map store	Room for study of various weapons	Study room for history of warfare	General Physics Laboratory	Optical Laboratory	Nuclear Physics and Isotopes Laboratory	

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Appendix C

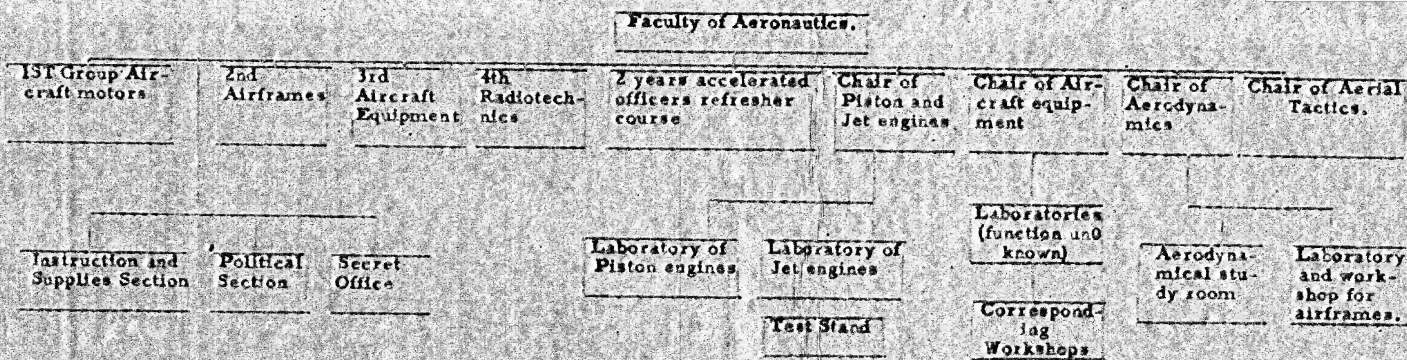
Faculty of Armament

Note: The faculty is furnished with guns and other equipment for artillery and artillery intelligence purposes, as well as with explosives.

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Appendix D

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Note: The faculty has the use of an airfield situated near the Academy and of its hangars and installations.

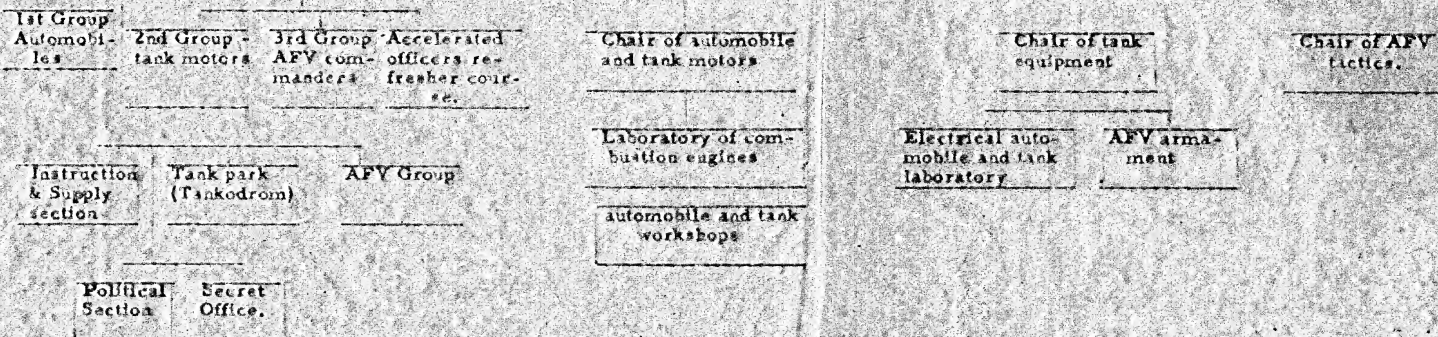
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Appendix E

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Faculty of AFVs



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Appendix F

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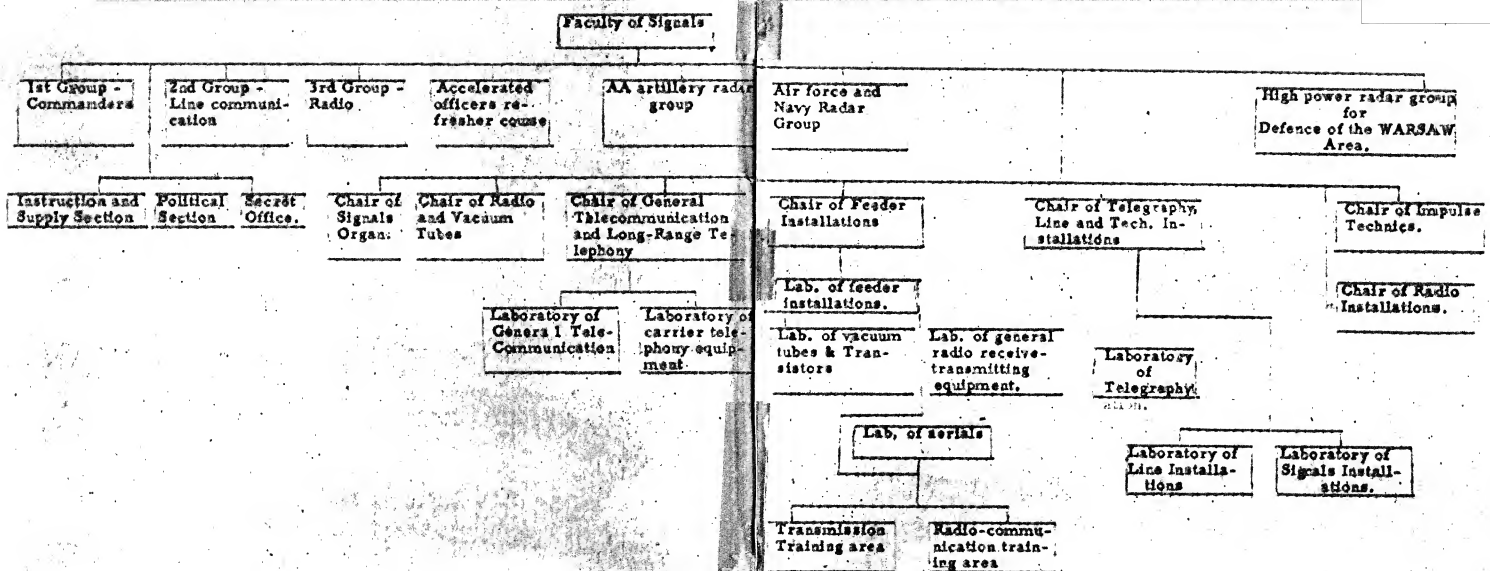
Faculty of Civil and Military Equipment						
1st Group - Gen. Eng. Equipment	2nd Group - ground engine- ering comman- ders Group	3rd Group - accelerated officers re- freshers course (2 years)	Chair of ground construction and Building materi- als	Chair of Mil. En- gineering Equip- ment	Lectures Group for Geodesy and Geo- logy	Chair of Engineers Tactics
Institution and Supply Section	Political Section	Secret Office	Building Materials Laboratory	Orders	Road build- ing machin- ery park	Study room of Engineering Technics
					River crossing (equip- ment park)	
					Workshop	
					Engineers train- ing area	

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Appendix G

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Note: Radar possibly constitutes a separate faculty and does not belong here.

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